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Column One

By

David Courtney

THERE are the makings of a new Government; of whom, all things considered, there is small occasion to feel envy. Economic and social burdens have been heavy and are likely to press still more heavily; and, as though that were not enough, the new Parliament and the new Executive will be set to deal with external anxieties sharper than before and with additional complications. They will deal with them none the worse for being new. It is probably a good thing that Parliament should meet, with refreshed mandate, and a Government be formed, more homogeneous and durable, to attend to the national fortunes at a moment when they have become peculiarly subject to the threat of external developments, which remain a threat, however unpredictable the form they may take.

■

THE two immediately thorny issues are the Suez Canal blockade and what may shape in Jordan; with the Huleh precariously pending. The Security Council, recessed from last week to give time for parleys between the delegations, should have before it, tonight, a Resolution about the Suez blockade, which, if it fits the complaints and petition of Israel may cause trouble; and if not, will almost certainly do so. It is a big problem for this country, and for the Parliament elected on Monday; and one which, if not solved now cannot help but be worsened, not merely at the cost of Israel's freightage and Britain's oil economy, but also at the risk of successive incidents, with the chance that Egypt's claim to be still at war with Israel may have to be taken seriously one day.

■

THE New York reporters and some in London have let it be understood that America, just now, wished no trouble with Egypt and would like to find an easy way around, or from, the dispute by substituting the unconscionably tedious process of mediation for a straightforward resolution asking for the opening of the seaway to the free passage of ships, and the respecting of international law. The Americans may have thought that way for a day or two; but not long enough, or persuasively enough, it is fair to guess, to deflect other Security Council principals from their urgent purpose; and it will be surprising if, tonight, the United States, whose chief delegate has become the Council's chairman, sits at its impressive place wearing the down-at-heel slippers of appeasement, which become him, nowadays, so ill.

■

IT is no easy thing to be the Government of Israel, set amid a turbulent Middle East the regional uncertainties of which are paired by the international uncertainties of policies in relation to it; uncertainties emphasized in Monday night's debate in the House of Commons, which made ominous commentary to Israel's General Elections, held on the same day and in their consequences hopeful despite it all.

Tel Aviv, August 1.

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Telephone numbers in Hebrew and English covering the entire country
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Price: IL.2.500
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Price for abroad: $2.— $10.—
Publisher: [illegible] TEL AVIV

Abadan Plant Closes Down

ABADAN, Tuesday (Reuter).—The world's greatest oil refinery here closed completely today. A quiet meeting in the heart of the giant plant's nine square kms. of buildings and tanks ended operations as a small group of officials and press correspondents gathered to watch distillator number 80, the biggest of its kind anywhere, brought to a stop.

The entire process took about 30 minutes.

Meanwhile Mr. Averell Harriman, Mr. Truman's oil envoy, returned to the Persian Capital back from his talks with British Ministers.

Jetties on Abadan Island where tankers and other ships once clustered were deserted, but British naval forces in the Persian Gulf area reached their greatest strength today when four destroyers arrived in the Shatt El Arab River, which divides Persia and Iraq.

Despite the Persian Oil Commissioner's plea to the people of Abadan to regard foreign experts as their guests, "pinpricking" between the Anglo-Iranian men and the Persians still goes on, oil men claimed today, that the Persians have seized and delayed their personal air letter from Britain.

They also resent the Persian attempt to impose a special visa on their passports and other travel papers.

But there are still many indications that Persian nationalization officials want the British experts to stay and run the industry — and the Persian man in the street continues to be polite and even friendly.

Mr. William Stewart, an Oil Company sound engineer who helped B.C.C Commentator Douglas Willis to report the shutdown of the distillation unit today, was later detained by a Persian Army officer. He was taken — together with his equipment — to Brigadier Kama, military Governor of Abadan, who forthwith reprimanded his subordinate and apologized to Stewart.

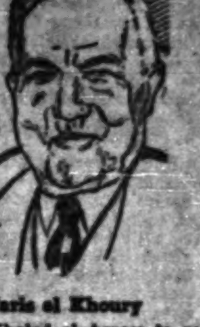
It is understood that the officer acted on allegations that Stewart had removed a vital part from the distillation unit, making it impossible for the Persians to restart it.

The Persian Majlis today renewed the martial law in the Southern oilfield for another three months. It was imposed last April after rioting in which three British oil workers were killed.

El Khoury Asked to Form Syrian Cabinet

DAMASCUS, Tuesday. — Faris Bey el Khoury, veteran Syrian statesman and former senior delegate to the U.N., has been asked to form a new government following the resignation of Khaled el-Azzem's Cabinet late on Monday night.

Meanwhile, the President, Hashem el Attasi, has asked Khaled el Azzem to remain in office until the new Cabinet is formed.


Faris el Khoury

It is understood that the crisis leading to the resignation of the present Cabinet was brought to a head by the walk-out staged by 20,000 Government employees on Monday, bringing almost all Government services to a complete standstill.

Appeal to Strikers

The Parliamentary Financial Committee has appealed to the strikers to resume their duties, without, however, promising to meet their demands for higher wages.

In the last two years, an observer writes, Syria has seen four governments fall in a series of military coups, reflecting the struggle between the dominant A-Shaab People's Party and the virtual military dictator of Syria, Colonel Adib Shishakly. The latest crisis is a direct result of the Shishakly-supported Cabinet's inability to gain the support of Parliament or the people.

Col. Shishakly

El Azzem's Cabinet assumed power in Damascus at the end of March after three weeks of unresolved crisis. Although it never obtained the necessary vote of confidence from Parliament, the Cabinet was in a fairly strong position, because the Huleh dispute provided the Premier and Colonel Shishakly with the slogan: "The very existence of the country is in danger. There is no time for party quarrels!"

However, the Huleh situation recently has become more stable and the position of the Cabinet has become correspondingly more delicate. Since the beginning of the month, observers have been expecting the fall of the Cabinet almost daily.

The last two major points of dispute between the two factions both occurred last week. The first issue was the Cabinet's refusal to allow a Syrian youth delegation to attend a pro-Soviet conference in East Berlin. The second was over the demand for a wage increase by 20,000 civil servants.

British Harden Towards Egypt, More Interest in Israel

By George Lichtheim, POST Correspondent

LONDON, Tuesday.—A slight but perceptible hardening in the official attitude towards Egypt appears as the main lesson of yesterday's foreign affairs debate, in which Mr. Churchill and other Opposition speakers once again energetically trounced the Government for its weak handling of Middle Eastern problems.

Although weak in tone and composition, Mr. Morrison's opening speech did contain one or two novelties: he castigated Egypt for the Suez Canal Blockade more strongly than ever before and he devoted much more time than is customary to relations with Israel. Mr. Churchill later ironically congratulated the Government on having discovered that Israel matters, a theme which was rubbed in by subsequent speakers.

Most of the debate naturally dealt with Egypt and Persia, and a growing cleavage was discernible between the two sides as to the next step, if the present policy of government still benefits from the fact that most of its supporters simply do not understand the issues. There were, however, one or two critical speeches from the backbenches not including Mr. Crossman's performance, which bewildered the House and the press gallery by its numerous contradictions.

Depends on Persia

The general impression is that if compromise can be reached in Persia, the Government will then try to adopt a slightly tougher line with Egypt. The toughening, however, will be most noticeable in relation to the Sudan, where there is agreement between the Cabinet and the Opposition that no retreat is possible.

The only other result of recent events seems to be a slightly greater readiness to promote agreement between Israel and its neighbours by hastening the resettlement of Arab refugees. Mr. Morrison managed to make it seem as though this was a question of Egypt and Israel "making concessions" to some undefined third standpoint, presumably his own.

It was left to Mr. Churchill to point out that all British plans in the Middle East have been wrecked by Egyptian malevolence.

MORRISON TO VISIT U.S.

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter). — British Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison will visit Washington early in September for about a week for conversations with Mr. Dean Acheson and other U.S. officials, it was learned here today.

The visit will fall between the Japanese Peace Treaty conference in San Francisco and the North Atlantic Treaty session of the Council of Ministers in Ottawa.

Mr. Morrison, it is understood, hopes to discuss the whole range of current foreign affairs problems with Mr. Acheson and with the French Foreign Minister.

Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, Britain's Minister of Defence, left by air for Washington today.

Greece and Turkey Work for Defence

ATHENS, Tuesday (Reuter). — Greece and Turkey will adopt a common policy on their proposed inclusion in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Greek Premier Venizelos said today. He discussed the subject yesterday with Turkish Foreign Minister Fuad Koprulu when they met at Athens airport.

"Relations between Greece and Turkey must be strengthened as the two countries constitute today the strongest element of Mediterranean security and defence," M. Venizelos declared.

TURKISH TROOPS "ARE TOUGH"

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UP). — Turkey's armed forces are so tough that even Russia could not conquer her in a hurry, Major-General William Howard Arnold, chief of the U.S. military mission to Turkey, told a press conference yesterday.

However, in a long conflict the U.S. would have to come to her aid and that is why Turkey should be included in some sort of defence agreement, the General, who is here to support the President's Foreign Aid Programme, added.

UPROAR GREETS DE GASPERI

ROME, Tuesday (Reuter). — Premier Alcide de Gasperi today formally presented his new Government to the Senate, outlining its policy in a 30 minute statement, and pledging his seventh successive Government to work for revision of the Italian peace treaty.

"Italy can leave no doubt about her rights to Trieste" he said, adding that Italy intended to deepen participation in the Atlantic Pact for the solidarity of the free people's working for peace.

The Prime Minister announced that the Government was considering a new press law "to ensure that continuous defamation of the Government does not go unpunished."

As he continued "free Government must protect itself" pandemonium broke loose on the Communist benches.

War Could Start In M.E.—Churchill

LONDON, Tuesday (UP). — Mr. Winston Churchill warned the American people yesterday that World War III could start in the Middle East unless the U.S. played a great new role in bringing peace and security to the area.

Speaking for the Opposition in the House of Commons debate on the Middle East, Mr. Churchill said that the "moral and strategic importance of Iran and Egypt and the relation of these countries to the Atlantic Pact system profoundly affect American interests and the success of their world policy in which Britain and the Commonwealth are joined."

Britain, France and the U.S. must rush to build a Middle East defence system which would prevent aggression and would place the West in a good bargaining position for eventual negotiations with Russia, he added.

Gap Widens At Kaesong

TOKYO, Tuesday (Reuter). — Differences between Allied and Communist cease-fire delegates were "broadened, not narrowed" during today's 64 minute session, a United Nations spokesman said. Negotiators were talking for the fourth time about where a demilitarised buffer zone should be established after an armistice.

A U.N. communique on today's 15th session said there was no progress, both Vice-Admiral Joy for the U.N. and North Korean General Nam Il for the Communists standing firm on their original proposals.

Brigadier General William Nichols told correspondents at the advanced peace camp: "The area of disagreement had broadened, not narrowed."

SOUTH KOREAN BORDER DEMANDS

PUSAN, Tuesday (Reuter).—South Korea will not accept as a permanent border any of the cease-fire lines now under discussion at the Kaesong truce talks Foreign Minister Pyun Yung Tae told the South Korean National Assembly today.

Vietminh Youth Kills Governor

SAIGON, Tuesday (Reuter).— A nationalist volunteer today assassinated the South Vietnam Governor, Thai Lap Thanh. Four senior French officers in the 56-year-old Governor's party were wounded, and the assassin himself died from injuries incurred in the explosion of a plastic bomb.

Mapai Gets 37 p.c. of Vote, More Than Double Nearest Rival

Official results of Monday's voting in all but 30 of the 1,500 polls throughout the country which were counted by last night indicated a Mapai plurality of 37.06 per cent of the total vote. The General Zionists came second with 16.37 per cent, and Mapam third with 12.34 per cent. Returns thus far available included part of the Army vote. It is expected that the complete results may bring about some minor changes in the relative strengths of the parties.

FINAL RESULTS

JERUSALEM CITY (56,437 votes)—Mapai 20,186 (35.76 per cent), Gen. Zionists 7,096 (12.57), Herut 6,057 (10.73), Aguda 4,210 (7.76), Hapoel Hamizrahi 3,681 (6.5), G.Z.-Sephardim 2,951 (5.17), Ashkenazim-Sephardim 2,711 (4.8), Mapam 2,500 (4.42), Progressives 2,326 (4.16), Mizrahi 2,115 (3.75), Communists 1,231 (2.18), Poalei Aguda 1,029 (1.82), Yemenites 480 (0.8).

TEL AVIV (178,180 votes). — Mapai 59,665, Gen. Zionists 40,414, Herut 19,160, Mapam 15,614, Hapoel Hamizrahi [illegible], Communists 6,907, Progressives [illegible], Aguda 4,[illegible], Sephardim 4,[illegible], Mizrahi 3,917, Yemenites 2,[illegible], Poalei Aguda 1,[illegible], Ashkenazim-Sephardim [illegible], Ex-Soldiers 166, Arab Democrats 79, Farmers and Development 21.

HAIFA (only percentages available) — Mapai 39.1, Gen. Zionists 18, Mapam 14.5, Hapoel Hamizrahi 5, Herut 4.5, Communists 4, Progressives 3.5, Poalei Aguda 2.5, G.Z.-Sephardim 2, Progress and Work 1.5, Arab Democrats 1, Mizrahi 1, Aguda .68, Ashkenazim-Sephardim .33, Yemenites .28, Farmers and Development .09, Ex-Soldiers' .04.

PETAH TIKVA (15,274 votes) — Mapai 5,307, Gen. Zionists 3,470, Mapam 1,516, Hapoel Hamizrahi 1,[illegible], Herut 1,[illegible], Aguda 575, Poalei Aguda 310, Mizrahi 280, Communists 242, Progressives 296, Yemenites 198, G.Z.-Sephardim 181, Ashkenazim-Sephardim 31.

RAMAT GAN (17,909 votes) — Mapai 6,077, Gen. Zionists 4,890, Mapam 2,065, Herut 1,771, Hapoel Hamizrahi 808, Progressives 687, Aguda 405, Communists 397, Mizrahi 285, Sephardim 262, Poalei Aguda 182, Ashkenazim-Sephardim 25, Ex-Servicemen 16.

HOLON (10,133 votes) — Mapai 4,671, Gen. Zionists 1,422, Mapam 1,377, Herut 796, Progressives [illegible], Hapoel Hamizrahi [illegible], Communists 194, Poalei Aguda 112, Yemenites [illegible], G.Z.-Sephardim 83, Mizrahi 71, Aguda [illegible].

NATHANYA (9,616 votes) — Mapai 2,815, Gen. Zionists 1,731, Herut 1,449, Hapoel Hamizrahi 1,106, Mapam 1,065, Progressives 778, Poalei Aguda 243, Communists [illegible], Yemenites [illegible], Mizrahi [illegible], G.Z.-Sephardim 110, Aguda [illegible].

REHOVOT ([illegible] votes) — Mapai [illegible], Gen. Zionists 1,[illegible], Mapam 1,[illegible], Hapoel Hamizrahi [illegible], Herut 712, Yemenites 477, Communists [illegible], Progressives [illegible], Poalei Aguda [illegible], G.Z.-Sephardim 101, Aguda [illegible], Mizrahi [illegible].

B'NEI BRAK (7,549 votes)—Mapai 1,864, Hapoel Hamizrahi 1,450, Aguda 940, Gen. Zionists 843, Herut 796, Mapam 538, Poalei Aguda 549, Mizrahi 190, Progressives 150, Ashkenazim-Sephardim 140, Communists [illegible], G.Z.-Sephardim 56, Ex-Soldiers' League 11.

RAMLE (7,368 votes)—Mapai 2,893, Mapam 889, Communists 869, Gen. Zionists 680, Herut 605, Hapoel Hamizrahi 535, Arab Farmer and Development 336, Poalei Aguda 91, Progressives 81, G.Z.-Sephardim 78, Aguda 59, Mizrahi 21, Ashkenazim and Sephardim 20, Yemenites 11.

LYDDA (5,919 votes)—Mapai 2,946, Mapam 713, Hapoel Hamizrahi 677, Gen. Zionists 570, Communists 465, Herut 216, G.Z.-Sephardim 100, Progressives 74, Aguda 65, Poalei Aguda 42, Arab Farmers and Development 34, Ashkenazim and Sephardim 26, Mizrahi 21.

AFFULA (5,925 votes)—Mapai 2,615, Mapam 435, Hapoel Hamizrahi 320, Gen. Zionists 231, Herut 142, Progressives 53, Communists 37, Poalei Aguda 36, Mizrahi 35, Yemenites 15, G.Z.-Sephardim 15.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

The National Vote

	Knesset '51	Knesset '49	Municipal '50
Mapai	37.1%	35.7%	27.6%
General Zionists	16.4%	5.2%	24.9%
Mapam	12.3%	14.6%	11.5%
Herut	6.6%	11.5%	10.3%
RELIGIOUS BLOC		12.2%	11.4%
Hapoel Hamizrahi	6.8%		
Aguda	2.3%		
Poalei Aguda	1.6%		
Mizrahi	1.5%		
Communists	3.9%	3.5%	2.9%
Progressives	3.2%	4.1%	4.6%
Others	8.5%	12.9%	7.3%

Future Coalition Plans Unclear; Parties Won't Talk

POST Staff Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — The form of the future coalition appeared nebulous tonight, and Mapai spokesmen declined to make any statement until the final results are announced. Unofficially, however, Mapai circles appeared gratified that the General Zionist slogan of "from opposition to power" had not been borne out by the electorate.

Hope for a left-centre Coalition composed of Mapai, Progressives and Hapoel Hamizrahi was being voiced by some, but Mapai which must make the first move, is not expected to clarify its stand until the final distribution of seats in the Knesset is known, which means at least a week of political inactivity.

Bernstein and Sneh Happy

Dr. Peretz Bernstein, General Zionist leader, was pleased with the results. His party had made a considerable gain, which he interpreted as having shown that the gains in the municipal elections were not accidental. Mapai would have to form a coalition, he pointed out.

If the General Zionists were excluded it was hard to believe that they could create any workable coalition without Mapam, he said. He was not sure the Progressives would be content with the role they had played in the previous Cabinet. As for the General Zionists, they were prepared for any coalition without Mapam and the Communists — on certain terms, of course.

Dr. Moshe Sneh, the Mapam leader, was glad that "the bourgeois onslaught of the General Zionists for power" had failed. He was happy that Mr. Ben Gurion had failed to achieve an absolute majority, which had been his purpose in the elections. That meant, in fact, that in the country's plebiscite, Mr. Ben Gurion had got a 60 per cent negative vote. Mapam, although slandered, had not been wiped off the political slate, he said.

Mr. D. Z. Pinkas, the head of the Mizrahi Party, was also glad that Mapai could not control an absolute majority.

Burg Satisfied

Dr. Yosef Burg, the Hapoel Hamizrahi Deputy-Speaker of the first Knesset, was satisfied that the elections had revealed the real relative strength of the religious parties. Moreover, they proved that most religious Jews were backing his party's political and social outlook. Hapoel Hamizrahi, he thought, would favourably consider entering a coalition.

Mr. Izhar Harari, the Progressive, said it was too early to discuss coalition prospects. He added that it was now proved that the Progressives were right in backing Mapai: "There was no other way."

Jerusalem Vote Is Only 65%

Almost 65 per cent of Jerusalem's eligible voters cast their ballots in the election, Mr. Asher Levitzky, chairman of the District Election Committee, told the press yesterday.

Summing up the results of the balloting, he reported that 57,130 of the 86,962 eligible voters had participated in the voting. The number of votes voided was 693, leaving a total of 56,437 legal votes cast.

The Committee finished its work shortly after 11 a.m. yesterday and forwarded the results to the Central Election Committee. Weary Committee members then joined equally fatigued newspapermen at a brief press conference.

Mr. Levitzky praised the public and police for cooperating to make the election an orderly one. He also noted that the voting had gone off with a minimum of confusion at the polling stations.

Life in the capital returned to normal after the hectic pre-election campaigning and the Sabbath-like atmosphere on election day. Many walls were still defaced by election posters. A Municipality spokesman said that it would take about a week to clean up the election "hangover."

Haifa Cleans Up

HAIFA, Tuesday. — Lorry-borne workmen of the Municipality were today clearing up the last of the election posters that had been pasted on walls, and were also busy removing the hoardings that had been especially erected to bear the propaganda which have now become superfluous.

The parties were also removing the huge signs they had hung at various strategic points.

Cost-of-Living Index Sent to Cabinet

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — The Public Advisory Committee completed its discussions today on the proposed new basis for calculations of the cost-of-living index. The proposals were unanimously referred to the Cabinet for approval.

Small Majority For Left-Centre

POST Staff Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Tuesday—Prime Minister David Ben Gurion may be able to form a moderate socialist- central Government on the basis of yesterday's elections; the incomplete results available here tonight, however, indicated that such a Government would have only a narrow majority in the Knesset.

One thing, however, was certain: as in the outgoing Knesset, no anti-labour coalition could be formed as Mapai, Mapam and the Communists together commanded a clear majority.

Mapai is expected to return about 45 members, as compared with 48 in the outgoing Knesset. They will lose a few seats although the provisional results have given them 37.1 per cent of the votes this year with 35.7 per cent in 1949. This is due to the fact that two Mapai members in the outgoing House had gone over to the Party after being elected originally on Sephardic tickets while three other seats had been acquired in the distribution of balances in 1949. The system of dividing balances has been amended this year, and will now preclude any party from getting more than one additional seat.

The possible associates in a Mapai dominated coalition are Hapoel Hamizrahi, who are expected to get seven or eight seats; the Progressives, who will win three or four, the Arab Democrats, with three; Poalei Agudat Israel, with two; and the Arab Progress and Work Party and the Agriculture and Development Party, one each.

The biggest gain in the election were made by the General Zionists, who are expected to return 19 or 20 members compared with seven in 1949. The Sephardi list linked with the General Zionists is also expected to have two seats. Both together will replace Mapam as the second largest group in the House, although Mapam and the Communists together may have 20 seats between them.

The Four Orthodox Parties which constituted the Religious Bloc and had 14 seats in the outgoing House ap-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

Egypt's View on Suez Unclear; West Prefers Diplomatic Action

NEW YORK, Tuesday (UP). Security Council delegates here are awaiting a new speech by the Egyptian delegate, Mahmoud Fawzi Bey, scheduled for tomorrow, as an indication whether the Suez Canal dispute can be solved by diplomatic means without having recourse to a resolution specifically instructing Egypt to lift her restrictions on Canal shipping.

Fawzi's speech is to follow consultations held among the delegations here since last Thursday when he and Mr. Aba Eban made the opening statements as the Council launched the debate on Suez. The original British draft resolution is still in circulation although several Western powers, led by the U.S., are inclined towards an out-of-court settlement — if that is possible — on the theory that a strongly-worded resolution put prematurely may render the problem more difficult as well as further complicate the delicate relationship between the Western powers and the Arab world.

One key delegate said it is "necessary to remember that in some cases resolutions have an adverse effect." There is no question, however, that if diplomatic efforts fail, the majority of the Council members will be prepared to back a resolution expressing the Security Council's belief that Egypt should lift the Canal restrictions.

In addition to preoccupation with the fact that the blockade hurts the commercial interests of the maritime nations, the Western powers, led in this respect by the U.S., wish to see the Palestine armistice agreements upheld and not violated. They share the viewpoint expressed by General Riley that the blockade is not in accordance with the spirit or the letter of the armistice.

No Justification

Western delegates said their viewpoint was well expressed in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. Morrison who said that the Egyptian blockade lacks moral or practical justification. They hoped that Egypt would understand that the efforts to lift the blockade were not aimed at hurting Egyptian interests but at improving economic conditions throughout the area and normalising relations there.

It also appeared unlikely that the Council would engage in ruling whether there is a state of war or peace in the area. Israel asked for such a ruling since Egypt is justifying the restrictions on the grounds that a state of war still exists while Israel denies its existence. Many of the delegates believe that this is a point for the International Court of Justice to settle.

Meanwhile the delegates expect Fawzi to tell them tomorrow whether Egypt is prepared to cooperate with the Council to seek a basis for a settlement of the Suez dispute. Last Thursday he dwelt at length with the reasons for the blockade but did not make it completely clear whether Cairo would be ready to consider lifting it. Egyptian sources here are reluctant to supply a [illegible] [illegible] of his address.

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• Water-proof & comfortable
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12 Rehov Dan [illegible] Tel. [illegible]
In Jerusalem:
BET ZEIROT MIZRAHI
[illegible] Rehov Rashi, Tel. [illegible]

Social & Personal

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, General Zionist leader in the U.S., arrived at Lydda last night to attend the Zionist Congress. Dr. Silver came directly from South Africa where he had been on a mission for the Jewish National Fund.

The following Hadassah delegates to the World Zionist Congress have arrived: Mrs. L. Berlove, Mrs. J. Feinsilver, Mrs. M. Frank, Miss Hannah Goldberg, Mrs. R. Guttman, Mrs. S. Josselbach, Mrs. R.M. Joslin, Mrs. M. Jacobson, Mrs. C. Levin, Mrs. I. Mack, Mrs. M. Meissner, Mrs. R. Shapiro, Mrs. M. Snitzer, Mrs. A. Tulin, Mrs. A. Primmental, Mrs. N. D. Perlman, and Mrs. M. Brownstone-Abramowitz, Publicity Director of Hadassah. Other Hadassah arrivals are: Mrs. L. Goldberg, Mrs. J. Lefkowitz, Mrs. M. Passow, Mrs. E. Rubin and Mrs. I. Tourover.

A 50-man "folk" delegation of the Histadrut Friends in America arrived by air yesterday for a month's visit at the invitation of the Histadrut Executive.

Dr. J. Vainstein left yesterday for India on a mission on behalf of the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency.

Mr. A. Gisher, Tel Aviv District Court Registrar, has been appointed Traffic Court Judge.

Mr. Fred Monosson, Treasurer of the Z.O.A., Rav-Aluf Yigael Yadin, the Chief of Staff, Mrs. Yadin and Mr. Yosef Baratz, Chairman of the Soldiers' Welfare Committee, were entertained to dinner by Mr. G. Yan, Deputy Director General of the Ministry of Defence.

Mr. S.W. Halprin, of New York, has arrived and is staying at the Kaethe Dan Hotel, Tel Aviv.

A reception was held in Tel Aviv last night for Dr. A. Rosenfeld, Managing Director of the World Hebrew Union, who has returned from the U.S.

A Committee of Friends has been formed to mark the 50th anniversary of Gabriel Talpir, poet and editor of the arts' monthly "Gazit," which has been appearing for the past 20 years.

The Jewish National Fund Jubilee Exhibition, "A People and Its Land," will be opened in Tel Aviv at 6.30 tomorrow afternoon.

BIRTHS

KITRON. — To Renate (nee Lask), wife of Dr. H. Kitron, Jerusalem, on July 28, 1951 — a son.

MAISL. — To Margaret (nee Bendy), wife of Sgan-Aluf Leo Maisl, at the Assutah Hospital, Tel Aviv — a son.

OBITUARY

Raymond E. Andrews

The death occurred on July 28, 1951, of Mr. Raymond E. Andrews, member of the British staff of Consolidated Refineries Ltd, as a result of a motor accident. Interment took place at the British Cemetery, Haifa, on July 29.

Antiquities Museum Opened in Jerusalem

The nucleus of the future Museum of Antiquities — a permanent archaeological exhibition — was officially opened by Mr. Moshe Sharett, Acting Minister of Education, at the Department of Antiquities in Rehov Shlomo Hamelech yesterday afternoon. He was introduced by Mr. S.J. Yeivin, Director of the Department.

"It must be our task," Mr. Sharett said, "to refresh the memory of our people regarding its past in this country, as an aid to shaping its future. The conquest of our future and the rediscovery of our past must go hand in hand."

While the present exhibition is extremely modest as compared with the vast collections of the Rockefeller Museum, Mr. Sharett indicated that the Government might one day demand its share of the treasures from Eretz Israel's past that are stored there.

The Department of Antiquities did not claim a monopoly of excavations in Israel, Mr. Sharett continued. It wished by no means to restrict the activities of foreign archaeological expeditions and would indeed welcome them, subject to the existing regulations and on the condition that Israel would be the first beneficiary of the finds made in its territory, as is customary throughout the world.

Educational Value

The permanent exhibition, he concluded, would be an important means of educating the public, in the preservation of what remains of the past. The exhibition shows a small part of the finds brought to light by the Department since it was set up in August 1948.

Among the scholarly audience were the Rector of the Hebrew University, Prof. M. Schwabe; the Polish Consul-General, Prof. G. Gorka, and several Roman Catholic priests.

The Hebrew National
OPERA
JERUSALEM: Edison
Tomorrow, August 2, 9 p.m.
TEL AVIV: Habimah
Tuesday, August 7, 8.30 p.m.
Samson & Delilah
Opera in 3 acts (4 scenes) by Saint-Saëns with
EDIS DE PHILIPPE
[illegible]
Conductor: [illegible]

Left Opposition Charges Intimidation Tactics

Figures and percentage election returns predominated in the columns of most of the Hebrew dailies yesterday. Several of the papers published two or more editions. All abstained from premature editorial comment on the outcome of the balloting.

Election procedure received little comment, although a few complaints on technical difficulties were published. No one questioned the secrecy of the balloting. Several opposition papers, however, alleged that an "atmosphere of economic terror and intimidation" prevailed in the ma'barot. "Kol Ha'am" (Communist) reported that "armed military units passed through Arab villages on election day to intimidate the inhabitants." Another headline — "Maki Leading in Nazareth" — seemed to contradict the allegation.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) noted that the results would depend on the proportional participation of the various elements of the community, i.e. of veteran settlers, immigrants, and Arabs.

"Hamodia" (Poale Aguda) reported that Naturei Karta's ban on elections had failed to discourage citizens from voting, even in such centres of religious Jewry as Mea Shearim and Bet Israel. "Hakol" (Aguda) accused its orthodox rivals of misleading the public and of other unfair campaign practices which reflected adversely on the orthodox community.

"Hatzofeh" (Hapoel Hamizrahi), also scored the "disappointing level of election propaganda," but praised the political maturity of an electorate which waited for hours in the hot July sun to fulfil its civic duties.

"Herut," admitting that the raucous election campaign may have forced immigrants to take notice of issues that might otherwise have eluded them, questioned whether the scope and extravagance of the electioneering were essential.

"Davar" (Histadrut), also emphasized the educational aspects of the campaign, and hoped that it had taught the immigrants the difference between the main parties and their platforms.

Journalists' Field Day

"Ha'aretz," "Al Hamishmar," "Davar" and "Haboker" published detailed accounts of electioneering in various sectors of the country. The quirks and foibles of Yemenite and venerable Orthodox Jews in balloting and blessing their ballots — items which have become part of the fixed baggage of Israel journalism — consumed a good deal of space. "Al Hamishmar" sought to characterise the parties by the location of their headquarters in the Florentin Quarter: Zadi in a cafe, Mizrahi in a nearby synagogue, — and Herut in a local butcher shop.

A long report from the mixed Arab-Druze village of Shafr Amr was featured in "Ha'aretz," the main point being that most of the inhabitants voted "Nun" because "the list was supported by the Government."

"U.S. oil companies are not interested in developing Israel's oil resources," "Al Hamishmar" wrote, while "Kol Ha'am" surveyed American interest and intrigue in the oil industry, concluding that imperialistic motivation lay behind all of the American activities.

Case of Adoption in Court

In 1921 a childless Warsaw couple took a five-year old relative into their home, but failed to undergo the adoption formalities. In 1935 they brought her to Israel and settled with her in Tel Aviv.

In 1946 they invited friends to their "daughter's" wedding, and for some time have considered themselves the proud grandparents of their foster daughter's offspring.

It was only a week ago that the elderly couple learned that, according to Jewish law, the child was their legally adopted ward and that she was entitled to inherit their estate. Jewish law, they were told, recognized the act of taking a child into one's home and raising it as one's own child.

Judge I. Kister, of the Tel Aviv District Court, told them the girl, therefore, had been "adopted" long ago, and had thus acquired the status of their legitimate child.

The question had arisen when the foster parents recently decided to formalize the adoption. They were told at the time that there was no provision in Israel for the adoption of adults. Thereupon, the couple filed application asking the Court to declare that the daughter was entitled to inherit their estate.

They stated that, as they had miri property which cannot be disposed of at will, it was of utmost importance to know whether the holdings would pass to the daughter or to their brothers and sisters.

The Attorney-General had then argued that such a declaration would be contrary to the miri law, and might make possible the creation of fictitious claims to inheritance.

The Court, however, ruling according to the above principle of Jewish law, cleared up the question. Dr. Perles appeared for the applicant, and Dr. Lieber for the Attorney-General.

Ruling on Evidence Given by Court

The Supreme Court has ruled that evidence as to the circumstance of an offence may be heard by a magistrate even though the accused has confessed to the charge.

Mrs. G. Glatauer had appealed against a sentence of one month in prison and a fine of IL.200 imposed on her in Magistrate's Court for attempting to leave the country with £210. The accused had thrown the money into the sea when searched aboard the s.s. Negbah.

The Court rejected her appeal against the procedure following in her case by the Magistrate's Court.

Dr. Silberg, speaking for the Court, reasoned that the magistrate should be able to hear evidence after the confession to obtain a clear picture of the actual events surrounding the crime. A sentence must be exercised on the basis of concrete facts, the judgment said.

It was also pointed out that this ruling was as much in favour of the accused as of the Prosecution.

Justices Agranat, Silberg and Witkin sat on the Bench. Deputy State Attorney C. Glucksman appeared for the Attorney-General.

Israel-made goods, for exhibition at the International Fair at Izmir, Turkey, were shipped from Haifa Port yesterday in the s.s. Bustan.

Rotary Gift To Crippled Children

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — The president of the Rotary Club of Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Dr. W. Cegla has handed over a cheque for IL.1,400 to the Society for Crippled Children at a special board meeting held under the chairmanship of Mrs. I. Rokach.

This money represented the proceeds of the dinner-dance held by the Club recently and will be used for the hospital now being erected by the Society.

TO FACE TRIAL FOR HOUSING FUND FRAUD

TEL AVIV, Tuesday (ITIM). — Yehuda Shragai who is charged on 13 counts of embezzling IL.10,000 from the funds of the Mordecai Eilon housing remanded for trial before the District Court on Sunday. The accused, who had conducted his own defence, had admitted the charges, but denied malicious intent.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 407 M.; HAIFA: 240 M.; TEL AVIV: [illegible] M.

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 6, 8.30 and 10.25 p.m.; English: 2 and 10.15 p.m.; Arabic Programme (including News): 6 a.m., 2.15 and 7.15 p.m.; French: 3 p.m.

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.40 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies. 7.45 Oriental Music: [illegible]. 8.00 Close Down.

10.00 a.m. Morning Concert (R). 10.30 Music on Four Pianos (R). 10.45 Southern Rhythm (R). 11.00 Concert Hall: Overture "Fingal's Cave" (Mendelssohn); Violin Concerto (Dvorak); Symphonic Poem "Tapiola" (Sibelius). 12.00 [illegible] Programme for Holiday Camp Children. 12.30 Programme for Working Women. 12.50 Programme for Hospitals. 1.00 Soldiers' Programme (R). 1.45 Housewives' Corner. 2.15 Close Down.

[illegible]

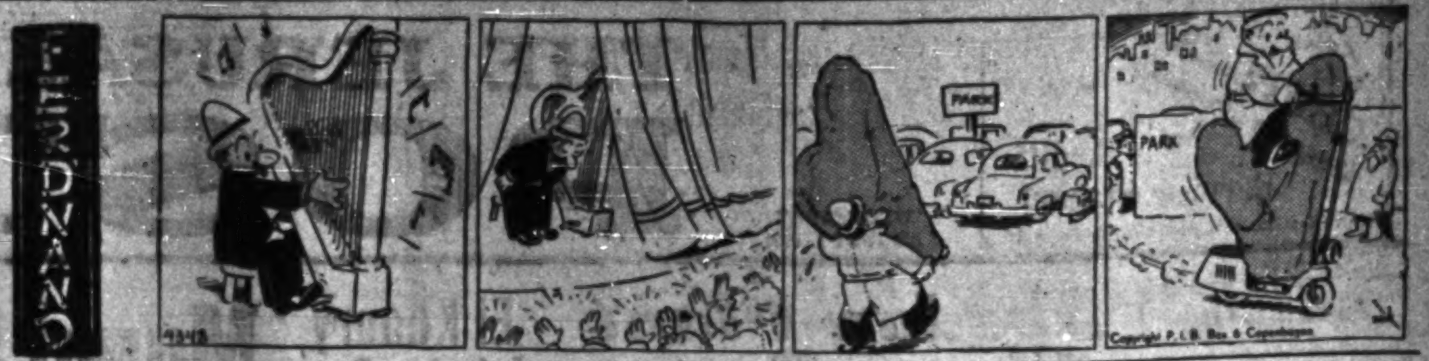
7.00 News Talk. 7.45 Radio Newsreel.

ARMY PROGRAMMES (280, 225 & 44.6 M.): 6.30 p.m. Programme Announcements. 6.35 Melodies. 6.55 Tomorrow's "Bamahane." 7.00 Songs. 7.20 Today's Events. 7.35 "The Soldier as a Civilian." 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.30 News. 8.45 Concert. 10.00 Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programme: 9—9.30 p.m. (19.85, 16.85, 17.01, & 19.07 from U.S.A.; 19.60 & 25.36 from Tangiers).

CASINO BAR
60 Rehov Hayarkon,
Tel Aviv.
Beginning August 1
EVERY EVENING
YVONNE CAREE
the famous star singer of the B.B.C. London.
ANDRE
AND HIS BAND
Exquisite cuisine
Order your table in advance

"ELDORADO" [illegible]
HAIFA
[illegible]
A sensational
[illegible] PROGRAMME
[illegible]



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Emigration From Cyprus Rises

POST Correspondent

More persons are now emigrating from Cyprus than ever before, according to a recent report of the Labour Department. In 1950, 4,485 people (almost one per cent of the population) were issued new passports for outward journeys. The pre-1939 average rate of emigration was about 500 a year.

Expansion of the island's commerce, and boom conditions in the mining and building industries have caused increased demand for labour and 37 per cent of the total population of about 490,000 are now gainfully employed. Only 8 per cent of the working population are organized in trade unions. The total number of trade unionists is estimated to be 17,240. The Communist-led Pan-Cypriot Labour Federation retained its membership of about 9,000, while the rightwing Confederation of Labour has now some 2,500 members, or about 1,000 less than in 1949.

Government's programme of productive work in 1951 is expected to exceed £2m., one-third of which will be spent for the improvement of water supplies in the three main towns. In addition, several million pounds spread over a number of years will be expended on a military cantonment at Dhekelia, near Larnaca.

U.S. WHEAT QUOTA FOR ISRAEL

International wheat quotas are established by the International Wheat Council set up in July, 1949. The United States Department of Agriculture has now announced its programme of commercial and government exports when the shipping year 1951/52 begins on August 1. Out of a total of 1.7m. long tons of bulk wheat and coarse grains to be exported in August, Israel is to receive 20,000 tons. The largest consignments are (in 1,000 tons): Germany (240), Japan (225), India (200), United Kingdom (200), the Netherlands (110), and Belgium (105). Among other countries, Egypt will receive 54,000 tons.

Pencil Factory In Capital Completed

The Jerusalem Pencil Company's temporary factory at Mekor Baruch is completed and the machinery is now being installed, Mr. Alexander Rafaeli, a Company Director, told a press conference recently in Jerusalem.

"We hope to start producing pencils very soon," he said, adding that a thousand gross will be manufactured in an eight-hour work shift. "All the output for the present time will be for export."

An American expert, Mr. Jack Felt, has arrived to supervise production and to train workers.

U.S. Steps Up Oil Production

WASHINGTON, Tuesday. — (UP). — The U.S. Department of Justice has given approval in principle to an immediate considerable increase in the overseas oil production of 19 U.S. oil companies to prevent an oil shortage, a Government official said today.

He said that an announcement is expected within 48 hours of plans for oil companies to step up production, possibly as much as 20 per cent. He pointed out that the plans are being finalized at a time when the U.S. special envoy, Mr. Averell Harriman, is trying to obtain a Persian-British agreement for the continued working of the Abadan oil refinery.

The Department of Justice has had to give approval to the oil companies' plan because of the U.S. anti-trust laws. It is believed that the Department's official agreement will follow shortly on its agreement in principle and the next step will be for the companies to draw up a distribution plan.

Fast Drill

AURORA, MINNESOTA Tuesday. — A drill that can sink blast holes at the rate of 4.5 to 6 metres per hour, compared with 0.5 metres, by the present types of drilling, has been used here by an American firm. It effectively bores into taconite, a silica rock containing iron ore.

Called "jet-piercing," the drill burns rather than cuts through rock. Oxygen and kerosene, which comprise its fuel, are fed into the drill head. Water circulates around the combustion chamber and sprays out of the sides of the drill head as steam to blow the disintegrated rock particles out of the hole. About 3,040 litres of water are used in one hour of operation.

(USIS)

Agency Founds Anglo-Saxon Office

A special Anglo-Saxon office, designed to encourage immigration from the United States, Britain, and the Commonwealth countries, has been set up in the Absorption Department of the Jewish Agency, it has been announced.

The office will contact new immigrants immediately on arrival and put them in touch with the departments dealing with housing, settlement, employment and Ulpan courses.

The new office will work in close cooperation with Government and other Zionist organizations in Israel, and will maintain permanent contact with the Zionist Federation in the various countries of origin.

The office will be directed by Mr. S. Temkin, and Mr. H. Golan will act as deputy.

Court Recess Begins

The Courts are scheduled to begin their summer recess today, which is to last until August 15. Only urgent cases will be heard during the period.

FOURTH TEST DRAWN

The Fourth cricket "Test" match between England and South Africa at Headingley, Leeds, was abandoned as a draw, following heavy rain yesterday, the fifth and last day of play. This leaves England with a lead of two to one in the series of five, with one still to be played. The final scores were: South Africa, 1st. Inngs: 538; 2nd. Inngs: 87 for 0. England, 1st. Inngs: 505.

(A.K.)

Soccer Trip To Switzerland

A mixed Tel Aviv Betar and Petah Tikva Maccabi Avshalom soccer side is scheduled to leave for Switzerland on August 9 to play in a series of games. The trip was arranged by F.C. Berne, who were here recently and played the combined Betar-Maccabi side, as well as each side separately. The first game is to take place in Berne on August 11. Mr. Hess, the trainer of the combination, will choose the team this week.

Mondshine Due Next Month

The former American Decathlon champion, E. Mondshine, is due in Israel during mid-August, following arrangements made between the Physical Training Department of the Ministry of Culture and Education and American sports bodies. He is to head a series of courses for trainers and athletes here.

The P.T. Department has prepared a full programme for Mr. Mondshine. It includes a full course for trainers of each association in the country, to be held between August 17 and 25, and a training camp for the best athletes in Israel, irrespective of organization affiliations, between August 26 and September 1, also in Tel Aviv.

A light athletics tournament, scheduled for the end of the courses, will include exhibitions by Mr. Mondshine in some of the sports in which he excels.

The idea of this famous American athlete's coming to Israel to coach local men arose during his visit here with the American contingent during the Third Maccabiah, at which time he expressed his desire to help Israel sport.

SHIPS IN HAIFA PORT ON TUESDAY

Rio Bian, Arg., Meat, Sacks. Bulgaria, Bul., Cement. George D. Gratsos, Gr., Wheat. Kedmah, Is., Gen. Cargo. Bunlas, Tur., Loading Export-Goods. Drumil, Is., Wood. Orian, Tur., Compl. Unloading. Torea, Tur., Soybean. Aydan, Tur., Waiting to Offload. Pra, It., Gen. Cargo. Spiceberg, Dan., Wooden Logs. Pakistan Pioneer, Pan., Gen. Cargo. Panama, Dan., Copra. Orion, Dut., Coal, Gen. Cargo. Solun, Yug., Wood, Cement. Louis Sloss, U.S., Waiting to Offload. Negbah, Is., Bagged Cargo. Panderian, Br., Gen. Cargo. Tel Aviv, Is., Wheat. Kaptan Yakup, Tur., Gen. Cargo. Salvore, It., Waiting to Offload.

SHIPS EXPECTED

31.7 Kaptan, Machines, Prefabricated Houses. Skaubula, Clay. Ticino, Wood. Coeur D'Alene Victory, Wheat. Kavras, Soybeans.
1.8 Vincennes, Gen. Cargo. Frank Lykes, Gen. Cargo.
3.8 Kaboboo, Kaolin.
1-3.8 Nil, Cement.
4.8 Marit Maersk, Conserves, Household Effects.
6-7.8 Expeditor, Mail, Gen. Cargo.

DELEGATES TO THE 23RD ZIONIST CONGRESS AND J.N.F. WORKERS
The correct time for collection of invitation cards for the J.N.F. World Conference is from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. at J.N.F. Head Office, Jerusalem.

MERCAZ OLAMI SHEL HAMIZRAHI
A "Kabalat Panim"
to Leaders of the Mizrahi Movement from Abroad and our Delegates to the Zionist Congress will take place at Beth Meir, Jerusalem, tomorrow, Thursday, August 2, at 7.30 p.m.

Mizrahi Delegates
and visitors
FROM AMERICA and CANADA
to the ZIONIST CONGRESS
and Igud Olami Conference
Special Headquarters have been established at Beth Meir, room No. 18, Jerusalem.
Please keep in constant touch with us.
TEL. 4301, JERUSALEM

[illegible] ORCHESTRA
ADDITIONAL
SPECIAL CONCERTS
Conductor:
WALTER GOEHR
Soloist:
ISAAC STERN
Sibelius: Violin Concerto; Haydn: Military Symphony; Tchaikovsky: Nut Cracker.
Last appearance with Orchestra
RAMAT GAN Amphitheatre
at 8.30 p.m.
SUNDAY, August 5
MONDAY, August 6
THURSDAY, August 9
Sale of tickets
at the I.P.O. Office,
16 Allenby Road, (11-2, 4-6)
RECITALS
ISAAC STERN
JERUSALEM, Edison
TONIGHT, at 9.
PROGRAMME for the 2 last recitals in Tel Aviv, Saturday, Aug. 4 and Monday, August 13.
Adagio and Fugue — Bach; Sonata No. 1 — Bartok; Sonata in G Major — Brahms; Rondo — Mozart; Danse de [illegible]; Masques from "Romeo and Juliet" Ballet — Prokofieff; Caprice Basque — Sarasate.

Stock Markets

TEL AVIV

JULY 31.	Buyers	Sellers
Pop. Loan		
4% 69 (IL.10)	97	97½
3% Nat. Loan (large)	135½	139½
A.P.B. Invest.		
4% Debs. 50/70	110½	112½
4½% Pref. Sh.	111½	113½
Gen. Mortg. Bk.		
4% Debs. 48/68	90½	91½
6% Pref. Sh.	103½	104½
Ord. Sh.	105½	106½
Bisur Debs.		
4% 46/58	95	96
4½% 52/66 reg.	90	91
Nir. Ltd.		
6% Debs. 39/59	89	90
5% Pref. Sh.	—	74½
6% Pref. Sh.	70	71
Pass. Debs.		
4% 42/62	85½	86½
P.L.D.C.		
6% Pref. Sh.	102½	103½
Ord. Sh.	177	179
Afr.-Pal. Inv. ord.	126½	127½
Hassneh		
4% Debs. 56/68	95½	96½
6% Pref. Ord. Sh.	109½	110½
Potash		
6% Pref. Sh.	17/3	18/-
"A" Ord. Sh.		
Pal. Electric		
Ord. Sh. (Israel)	39/9	40/6
Afa 6% B Pr.sh.	117½	119½
Ord. Sh. "B" reg.	159	160
Keer 5½% Pr. Sh. r.	77	78
S.A. Binyan ord. sh.	98	99
Lodzia 4½ pr.sh.	71½	73½
Pal. Centr. Tr.	92	93
Pal. Bearer Bd.		
Ser. 1	7.450	7.550
Ser. 2	7.350	7.450
Ser. 3	7.600	7.700

AMSTERDAM

JULY	30.	27.
Royal Dutch	279	288
AKU	171	173
v. Gelder Zn.	159	161
Lever and Unil.	246	231
Philips	168	168
Handelsv. Amst.	118	120
Amst. Rubber	116	112
Deli Maatsch	90	87
Ned. Scheepv U.	140	139
Holl. Am. Lijn.	162	164
Kon. Ned. Stoomb.	128	125
Internatio	144	145

(By arrangement with Theodoor Gilissen, Amsterdam).

ENGLISH PROOFREADER
wanted Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays in Haifa.
Apply BUSINESS DIGEST, P.O.B. 1313, HAIFA.

LAVEE
Owing to shortage of accommodation, the Kvutzah regrets that it cannot put up visitors unless they apply beforehand and obtain the written confirmation of the Secretariat.

Protect yourself against Infection!
Wash fruits and vegetables with
QUADROSEPT
to disinfect them.
It is not poison, does not contain chlorine, leaves no aftertaste, does not need rinsing, is economical in use.
1 teaspoonful sufficient for 5 litres of water. Leave in disinfectant for 5-10 minutes.
Do not add anything to the water mixed with QUADROSEPT, such as soap, vinegar, etc.
QUADROSEPT—a Teva product
Available only at pharmacies.

STATE OF ISRAEL

[illegible]

NOTICES TO THE PUBLIC

EXPERTS FROM ABROAD

The Ministry of Immigration announces that companies, institutions and individuals who wish to invite experts from abroad for temporary employment in the country, should apply in advance to the District Immigration offices regarding entry permits to the country. Those concerned are advised not to apply to the Immigration Officers abroad for entry visas for temporary employees. The proper procedure is for the interested institution, individual etc. to submit an application to the District Immigration Office.

Where to Go

JERUSALEM

8-6: Jerusalem Biblical Zoo; Romema.

9-1; 3-6 Exhibition of New Acquisitions; Line Engravings by Cecile Reims; Exhibit of the Month: Bohemian Glass (17th Cent.); Bezalel Museum.

10-1; 4-7: Works by Zeev Tishby, Avram Wolf & Willy Gordon; Artists' House.

11-1: Students' Works; New Bezalel School of Arts & Crafts.

11.30-12.30: Film Shows of Israel; Keren Hayesod Head Office.

TEL AVIV

9-1; 4-8: Chagall Exhibition; Tel Aviv Museum.

8.30 p.m.: Tihanyi and his wonder revue: Jascha Heifetz Hall.

8.30 p.m.: "Hotel de Commerce"; Chamber Theatre; Mograbi Hall.

HAIFA

8 a.m.-4.30 p.m.: Theological and Scientific Library — Central Synagogue Bldg., Rehov Gilad.

10-1; 4-6: Municipal Museum, 3 Hassan Shukri Street.

RAMAT GAN

9 p.m.: "Special Performance," Li-La-Lo Theatre with Leo Fuld and Orchestra: Amphitheatre.

Jerusalem Cinemas

At 3.30, 7 & 9 p.m.

ARNON: The Loves of Carmen.
EDEN: Stars In My Crown.
EDISON: Cinderella.
ORION: My Blue Heaven.
STUDIO: Nicholas Nickleby.
ZION HALL: The Great Gatsby.

Haifa Cinemas

CARMEL: Tarzan and the Leopard Woman (7.45 & 9.30 p.m.).
GAN YAM: Song of Freedom (8.30 p.m.).

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Schneider, 18 Ben Yehuda, 3841; Bet Israel, Bet Israel, 3251.

HAIFA: New British, 47 Jaffa, 4725; Hagalil, 19 Allenby.

WANTED TO RENT
2-3-roomed flat in the vicinity of Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan preferred. Wanted farm with 1-2 Dunams of land, preferably in Nathanya. Please apply with full particulars to: P.O.B. 279, Tel Aviv.

WANTED TO BUY
A big tract of land on the main Haifa-Tel Aviv Rd., near an existing colony. Please apply with full particulars giving price required to: P.O.B. 67, Tel Aviv.

FURNITURE
Now is your chance to buy low priced wardrobes — buffets — couches and a large selection of fauteuils. Famous patented double couches "TIP-TOP" which can be used as two single beds as well, available only at
GLUECK'S 13 Rehov Balfour & 7 Bank St., HAIFA.

Classified
Sundays, Wednesdays, Fridays

RATES (in Pruta)	One time	Three times	Six times
Up to ten words	375	1025	1875
Each add. 5 words	150	375	650

SITUATIONS WANTED COLUMN:
Up to ten words 150 Pruta
Each additional 5 words 75 "
Double Rates for Business Firms

DWELLINGS — SHOPS — OFFICES
AMERICAN girl seeks living accommodation. Please write: No. 16711, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.
WANTED to exchange Shikun Amidar, 2 rooms, Ramat Itzhak (Tel Aviv) for similar or equivalent accommodation Haifa or surroundings. Write to: CL/17183, P.O.B. 66, Haifa.
WANTED furnished room for young Swiss gentleman. Apply: CL/17[illegible], P.O.B. 66, Haifa.

LOST — FOUND
LOST Israel Laissez-Passer in the name of Jules Hirchowitch. Please return to Redlich, 7 Rehov Yehoash, Tel Aviv.

OPTICS — PHOTO
FOR CAMERAS and accessories highest prices paid. Photo Brenner, 31 Rehov Herzl, Haifa.

PAYING GUESTS
DOCTOR, whose wife is employed, seeks board for 11-year-old schoolgirl in Tel Aviv, with intellectual family, preferably with child of same age. Write No. [illegible], P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

PURCHASE — SALE
DOUBLE BED for sale, [illegible] spring mattress, needs recovering, brand new leather headboard. Write: P.O.B. [illegible], Jerusalem or phone [illegible] for appointment and details.
PIANO for sale, also electric [illegible], [illegible] Bet [illegible] Shearim Ha'bam, afternoons.
FOR SALE: hard and furniture wood. Apply: [illegible], 7 Rehov Zevulun, Kiryat Amal.
FURNITURE, first-class European make, for sale: Bed-sitting room, armchairs, etc. Apply: CL/17[illegible], P.O.B. 66, Haifa.

SITUATIONS WANTED
YOUNG LADY, excellent English, Hebrew, German, and English typist, seeks permanent position, part time job considered. Write to: No. 13[illegible], P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.
EXCELLENT typist, English, German, French, seeks full time, or part time position in Jerusalem. Write: No. 13[illegible], P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.
EFFICIENT correspondent-typist (English, French, Arabic, some Hebrew), has been employed by two European legations, seeks position. Write: No. [illegible], P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.
BOOKKEEPER correspondent, French, German, English, working knowledge of Hebrew, seeks supplementary home work. Write: M.V., P.O.B. [illegible], Tel Aviv.
EXCELLENT English shorthand-typist, willing to work anywhere, seeks position. Apply: No. [illegible], P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.
FEMALE driver seeks position in Haifa. Write: No. [illegible], P.O.B. 66, Haifa.
SECRETARY, female, English shorthand typist, German, French, Swiss College education, Cambridge certificate, seeks suitable position where responsible person is [illegible]. [illegible], P.O.B. 66, Haifa.

Tour with YATOUR
HEAD OFFICE, [illegible]
TEL AVIV, TEL. [illegible]
JERUSALEM, TEL. [illegible]
HAIFA, TEL. [illegible]
[illegible]

Today's POST BAG

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	54	—	26	23
Haifa Airport	52	[illegible]	32	30
Nathanya	72	20	30	30
Tel Aviv Port	68	20	28	28
Lydda Airport	50	22	32	33
Jerusalem	46	17	26	31
Beersheba	47	—	31	31

Forecast: Light rain is expected in the early morning hours in the North and the Coastal Plain.

A) Humidity at 2 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday. D) Maxim. temp. expected today.

A tour of settlements in the Jerusalem Corridor for teachers from the Diaspora, under the auspices of Keren Hayesod, will take place on Friday, August 3. Teachers now participating in the Seminar on Israel will gather at 6.45 a.m. in the courtyard of the Jewish Agency Building in Jerusalem.

* * *

A 24-day beginners' course in plant and tree nursery opened yesterday at the Rupin Agricultural Seminary, Emek Hepher under the auspices of the Shrubbery and Nursery Division of the Ministry of Agriculture.

* * *

Yitzhak Tobel, 23, of Jaffa, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment by the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court yesterday for stealing a pair of glasses from the pocket of a bus passenger.

* * *

The monthly sale of articles deposited at Tel Aviv Police Stations will take place on August 7 at 9 a.m. at the North Tel Aviv Station, Rehov Dizengoff.

Fire Destroys Beersheba Bakery

BEERSHEBA, Tuesday. — A fire demolished the Dror cooperative bakery here at noon today. Three persons were injured.

The 90-minute blaze was fought by an Army fire engine. The Municipality itself has no adequate fire-fighting apparatus.

There is one other bakery in the town, but the 17,500 residents will receive additional loaves of bread from Jerusalem. Neither the damage nor the cause of the fire have been determined.

Distribution of Sweets To Shops Completed

Distribution of the sweets released for rationed sale at groceries has almost been completed, and restricted quantities will be available soon for free sale in kiosks and sweets shops, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food disclosed in Jerusalem yesterday. Thirty per cent of the sweets recently consigned for local distribution were earmarked for free sale.

The Ministry will take no advance measures to control the distribution of the unrationed sweets, as it is anxious to determine whether the dealers can assure a just supply at official prices without rationing or control, it was stated.

Last week, representatives of the sweets dealers were briefed on the principles of the free distribution, and warned that irregularities would lead to immediate stoppage of the free sale, and that 100 per cent of available sweets would be put on ration.

Ration News

JERUSALEM DISTRICT — Plums: 250 grams, A and B cards, zone 2, Shin Gimel 30. Grapes: 300 grams, zones 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 11, Esan 16. Apples: 250 grams, A and B cards, zones 4 and 10, Shin 12. Onions: 200 grams, zones 1, 2, 3, Shin 25. Potatoes: Deadline this week for two kilograms against Zadi 20. TEL AVIV DISTRICT — Chicken: 250 grams, zones 1 and 2, Vav 1, temporary 40. Grapes: 300 grams, Peh 15, temporary no coupon. Onions: 250 grams, zones 2 and 3, Shin 26, temporary 36; 100 pruta a kilogram. Apples: 250 grams, A and B cards, Shin 8, temporary 31; 300 pruta a kilogram; deadline this week.

Beginning today, persons who have not yet received their new ration cards will be able to apply for them at Beth Hahalutzot, 17 King George, 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. In outlying moshavot, ration cards will be distributed to those who have not yet received them between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. daily and between 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Fridays at all district Food Offices.

Personal Notice

Mr. and Mrs. PETER AXELRAD
are happy to announce the birth of their son
PAUL
at Galashiels, Scotland, on July 23, 1951.

Migdal Ascalon—Galashiels July 30, 1951.

ELECTION RESULTS

(Continued from Page One)

NAZARETH (7,600 votes) — Communists 3,100, Arab Democrats 2,100, Farmers and Development 257, Gen. Zionists 473, Mapam 333, Mapai 246, Progress and Work 194, Sephardim 26, Hapoel Hamizrahi 17, Progressives 15, Herut 10.

BENYAMINA (1,394 votes) — Mapai 465, Gen. Zionists 271, Hapoel Hamizrahi 236, Herut 229, Yemenites 55, Progressives 20, Mapam 23.

ZICHRON YA'ACOV (1,385 votes) — Mapai 365, Gen. Zionists 330, Hapoel Hamizrahi 190, Herut 172, Yemenites 61, Communists 30, Progressives 22, Aguda 22, Mapam 23.

KFAR SABA (4,963 votes) — Mapai 2,403, Hapoel Hamizrahi 773, Mapam 708, Gen. Zionists 553, Progressives 161, Aguda 118, Herut 112, Communists 115, Yemenites 109, Mizrahi 40, Sephardim 29, Poalei Aguda 23.

MAGDIEL (1,787 votes) — Mapai 823, Gen. Zionists 239, Mapam 205, Hapoel Hamizrahi 80, Yemenites 68, Herut 78, Poalei Aguda 44, Aguda 36, Progressives 26, Communists 34, Mizrahi 14.

ROSH HA'AYIN (1,283 votes) — Mapai 696, Yemenites 349, Hapoel Hamizrahi 134, Gen. Zionists 28, Aguda 24, Poalei Aguda 24.

HADERA (8,118 votes) — Mapai 3,431, Gen. Zionists 1,174, Mapam 1,158, Hapoel Hamizrahi 1,024, Herut 455, Communists 256, Progressives 187, Yemenites 136, Poalei Aguda 131, Mizrahi 100, Aguda 44, Sephardim 26.

MIGDAL ASCALON (2,600 votes) — Mapai 1,277, Hapoel Hamizrahi 383, Yemenites 344, Gen. Zionists 185, Mapam 123, Herut 115, Communists 62, Progressives 22, Aguda 19, Poalei Aguda 18, Mizrahi 11.

HERZLIA (6,912 votes) — Mapai 2,972, Mapam 1,077, Gen. Zionists 563, Hapoel Hamizrahi 380, Herut 368, Progressives 325, Communists 153, Mizrahi 129, Yemenites 110, Aguda 110, G.Z.-Sephardim 80, Poalei Aguda 52, New Immigrants and Ex-Soldiers 18.

NEGEV (excluding Beersheba, Migdal Ascalon and Elath) 5,480 votes) — Mapai 2,348, Mapam 1,005, Hapoel Hamizrahi 679, Progressives 171, Gen. Zionists 119, Poalei Aguda 114, Herut 38, Communists 23, Farmers and Development 18, Yemenites 17, Arab Democrats 15, Aguda 10.

GIVATAYIM (7,123 votes) — Mapai 2,177, Gen. Zionists 1,488, Mapam 1,077, Hapoel Hamizrahi 332, Herut 316, Progressives 277, Communists 172, Mizrahi 162, Sephardim 55, Aguda 45, Poalei Aguda 33.

ACRE (4,160 votes) — Mapai 2,079, Mapam 365, Gen. Zionists 395, Communists 391, Arab Democrats 300, Herut 165, Poalei Aguda 133, Progressives 102, Sephardim 51, Progress and Work 65, Ashkenazim-Sephardim 42, Farmers and Development 24.

KIRYAT HAYIM (6,185 votes) — Mapai 2,963, Mapam 1,381, Gen. Zionists 375, Communists 165, Herut 141, Hapoel Hamizrahi 138, Progressives 151, Mizrahi 50, G.Z.-Sephardim 30, Aguda 19.

TIBERIAS (4,311 votes) — Mapai 2,380, Mapam 384, Gen. Zionists 330, Herut 330, Poalei Aguda 225, Aguda 222, Hapoel Hamizrahi 171, G.Z.-Sephardim 121, Ashkenazim-Sephardim 112, Communists 95, Progressives 22, Mizrahi 24, Yemenites 13.

BAT YAM (3,414 votes) — Mapai 1,411, Gen. Zionists 466, Hapoel Hamizrahi 405, Mapam 367, Herut 244, Progressives 167, Communists 88, G.Z.-Sephardim 71, Mizrahi 62, Yemenites 42, Aguda 31, Poalei Aguda 31.

BE'ER YA'ACOV (2,290 votes) — Mapai 579, Gen. Zionists 315, Hapoel Hamizrahi 310, Mapam 96, Progressives 82, Herut 40, Poalei Aguda 48, Aguda 40, G.Z. Sephardim 22, Communists 27, Mizrahi 22, Ashkenazim-Sephardim 18.

NES ZIONA (2,909 votes) — Mapai 1,337, Mapam 678, Gen. Zionists 308, Herut 193, Communists 100, Hapoel Hamizrahi 160, Progressives 82, Yemenites 59, Mizrahi 28, Aguda 21, G.Z.-Sephardim 14.

RISHON LE-ZION (8,222 votes) — Mapai 3,456, Gen. Zionists 1,517, Mapam 1,290, Herut 728, Hapoel Hamizrahi 529, Communists 321, Yemenites 264, Poalei Aguda 218, G.Z.-Sephardim 185, Progressives 162, Aguda 84, Mizrahi 47, Ashkenazim-Sephardim 20.

RA'ANANA (3,735 votes) — Mapai 1,658, Gen. Zionists 558, Hapoel Hamizrahi 407, Mapam 345, Progressives 254, Poalei Aguda 187, Herut 150, Mizrahi 84, Communists 53, Yemenites 72, Aguda 18.

KIRYAT NAHUM (457 votes) — Mapai 277, Gen. Zionists 37, Mapam 26, Communists 18, Progressives 15, Aguda 12, Herut 13.

KIRYAT BINYAMIN (655 votes) — Mapai 316, Mapam 107, Yemenites 78, Hapoel Hamizrahi 73, Gen. Zionists 67, Herut 29, Progressives 22.

KIRYAT YAM (2,964 votes) — Mapai 1,022, Mapam 504, Hapoel Hamizrahi 377, Progressives 295, Gen. Zionists 219, Communists 143, Yemenites 91, Poalei Aguda 90, Herut 60, Sephardim 60, Mizrahi 15.

KIRYAT [illegible] (1,605 votes) — Mapai 641, Gen. Zionists 352, Mapam 261, Progressives 220, Hapoel Hamizrahi 55, Herut 35, Communists 24.

BEIT LIDD (3,526 votes) — Hapoel Hamizrahi 1,112, Mapai 830, Herut 224, Mapam 166, Progressives 139, Gen. Zionists 64, Mizrahi 47, Aguda 32, Communists 31, Poalei Aguda 30.

EVEN YEHUDA (1,094 votes) — Mapai 437, Gen. Zionists 180, Hapoel Hamizrahi 166, Progressives 96, Mapam 99, Yemenites 33, Herut 25, Mizrahi 17.

NAHARIYA (3,393 votes) — Mapai 1,471, Gen. Zionists 570, Mapam 512, Progressives 300, Hapoel Hamizrahi 181, Herut 117, Communists 91, Mizrahi 30, Sephardim 11.

OLD CITY VOTES

Aref el Aref, Mayor of the Old City of Jerusalem, was re-elected to the town's Council by a great majority of the 4,000 voters who participated in Monday's election, "Falastin" reports.

High Court Reduces Abu Ghosh Sentence

The Supreme Court yesterday reduced to 18 months the three-year prison term of Yousef Abu Ghosh. It is expected that an appeal will be made to President Weizmann to grant the accused an amnesty on the basis of Abu Ghosh's record during the War of Liberation.

The accused had stabbed Abdul Salem, a relative of his, in Abu Ghosh village. The motives were apparently political.

The Supreme Court found evidence only to sustain a charge of attempting to cause grievous bodily harm and overruled the finding of the Jerusalem District Court that there had been an attempt to murder.

The phrase "I'll fix you," which Abu Ghosh used after arrest with reference to his victim, did not necessarily mean that the intention of the accused had been to murder, the judgment stated. Taking other factors into consideration, the Court found that the intention to kill had not been proved.

The Court was composed of Justices Cheshin, Zohar and Zussman.

Ekrit Villagers May Return

The village of Ekrit, near Acre, was restored to its inhabitants by an order of the High Court yesterday, after an Army order asking the villagers to leave for "15 days" had kept them out of their homes for more than two years.

The Army had moved the villagers to Rama in November, 1948, in accordance with the Emergency Regulations. The law prescribes that permanent settlers may be ordered to evacuate a "security zone," by an order specifically directed at them.

The Court pointed out that Ekrit was declared a security zone only after the villagers had already been ejected. The judgment also ruled that this forced eviction did not deprive the inhabitants of the village of their status as "permanent settlers," and that therefore a specific order asking them to evacuate should have been issued when Ekrit was declared a security zone in September, 1949.

The Court was composed of Justices Cheshin, Assaf and Zussman.

Election Story in The POST

The progress of the count of Monday's vote was reflected in five editions of this paper, beginning 2 a.m. Tuesday and ending shortly before 7 a.m.

The first edition was sent to press shortly after the normal deadline; announcing, in its main headline, "Heavy and Orderly Balloting. . . ." and giving the results for 30 small localities, mostly workers' agricultural settlements. These were the first returns from polling stations that had closed at 11 o'clock Monday night, and gave Mapai nearly 70 per cent, Mapam 9 per cent, Progressives 8 per cent, Hapoel Hamizrahi 7 per cent, and the General Zionists a mere 2 per cent.

It was clear that these results were no straw in the wind, but the 3 a.m. edition (the second) could give the figures from a total of only 61 small localities, available at 2.30 a.m.

By 4 a.m., when the third edition was produced, 95 small localities had been accounted for, with the results for Labour not much altered, nor for any of the non-Labour parties.

The fourth edition, at 5a.m. tabulating results in by 4a.m., had figures for 154 small points, and the first indications how things went in the principal cities. In a "Stop Press," the POST announced "indications were that the race in the principal cities gave a lead to Mapai — Tel Aviv's 34.6 per cent (then) for Mapai, against the G.Z. 29.6 per cent; Haifa's 48 per cent for Mapai, against 19 per cent for the G.Z.; Jerusalem had returns from 68 stations, with 35.7 per cent for Mapai and 10.7 for G.Z."

The final (fifth) edition at 6 a.m. was able to announce, in a fresh headline, "Mapai Scores Gains in Early Count," that in addition to 192 polls at smaller points still maintaining Labour preponderance, Jerusalem, of 40,000 votes in 71 stations (out of 99) gave Mapai 14,000, or 35 per cent; the G.Z., 5,300 or 13.2 per cent. In Tel Aviv, at that hour, Mapai had nearly 33 per cent to G.Z.'s 31 per cent, and Haifa 39.5 for Mapai to the G.Z.'s 22.2 per cent. Four solid columns gave the results of the 182 stations, poll for poll, party for party.

The editorial staff's all-night vigil in Jerusalem, and the Tel Aviv and Haifa offices was then over. "Kol Yisrael," beginning 6 a.m., resumed with full details which it continued during the day.

Knesset May Have Eight Arab Members

A minimum of eight Arab members will probably sit in the Second Knesset. There were three Arab members of the First Knesset: Messrs Tewfik Toubi, Amin Jarjura and Seif e-Din Zuebi.

The figures show that Arab lists succeeded in polling 4.9 per cent of the total national vote. In addition, a significant portion of the Communist vote and a small portion of the Mapam vote came from Arabs. In Nazareth, of 7,625 votes cast, more than 45 per cent of the ballots went to the Communists.

From these figures, observers infer that thirty per cent of the Arab votes were cast for non-Arab lists, including Mapai and the others.

It appears that the Nazareth "Democracy for Israel's Arabs" Party, which polled 2.5 per cent of the national vote, will gain three Knesset seats. The Communist Party, which polled 4 per cent of the votes, is likely to seat two Arab members.

Each of the other two Arab lists, the Agriculture and Development Party and the Progress and Work Party, will probably seat one member, the latter party very likely choosing a Druze representative.

Mapam, it is believed, will seat one Arab member.

Higher Dan Bus Fares Approved

The Ministry of Communications has agreed to an increase of Dan bus fares in Tel Aviv, it was disclosed in Jerusalem yesterday. The percentage of increase was not revealed, but it is understood that the exact figures will be published today or tomorrow.

The final agreement on the increase was reached late Sunday night.

Writ Filed Against Magistrate, Newspaper

An order nisi was filed in the Supreme Court in Jerusalem yesterday by Mr. Joseph Levy Hagiz, chairman of "Tadhaz," an association affiliated to the Agudat Israel, calling on Magistrate I. Ben Hanoch; Mr. A. Prayi, Knesset member and editor of "Al Hamishmar," and the paper's publishers "Iton ve'Sefer, Ltd.," to show cause why Magistrate Ben Hanoch's ruling of July 24 should not be annulled.

Magistrate Ben Hanoch had ruled that he could not hear the case brought against Mr. Prayi by Mr. Hagiz, who had charged that "Al Hamishmar" had, on April 10, published an article offending his religious feelings. The Knesset had not lifted the defendant's immunity, the Magistrate pointed out.

Mr. Hagiz claims in the writ that as the immunity law, which was passed after the alleged offence was committed, was not retroactive and as Mr. Prayi had to face his responsibilities as an editor, he saw no grounds for appealing to the Knesset to lift the member's immunity before the case could be heard.

Mr. Hagiz is represented by Mr. R. Nochimovsky.

Small Majority

(Continued from Page One)

peared likely to retain their strength, but it seems likely that the two workers parties will be in the new coalition and the Aguda and Mizrahi in the Opposition.

The biggest losers are expected to be Herut, who may drop half of their 14 places and Mapam, who will have four or five fewer than their 20 seats in the first Knesset.

The Communists, who had three members in the outgoing House, seemed likely to raise their representation to four or five. The lone Yemenite representative is expected to retain his seat.

Notification to Turkish Nationals
The Military Registration (Yoklama)
1) of Turkish citizens born in 1932
2) whose registration is deferred and
3) of all Turkish Nationals in the reserves, will last till Octo. 31, 1951.
The interested citizens are requested to call at this Consulate General on any working day between 9.30 a.m. — 12 noon.
Consulate General for Turkey

Negligent Drivers Get Short Terms

TEL AVIV, Tuesday.—Three court cases involving negligent driving, two of which resulted in fatalities, brought the accused short prison terms, revocation of licences or a nominal fine.

Roger Asulai, 21, a former Army driver, and Yehuda Bernstein, 36, a Drom Yehuda bus driver, were each sentenced in the District Court to three and a half months in prison. Their driving licences were revoked for a year and a half.

Last August a passenger in Asulai's Army vehicle, Mrs. P. Kaufer, 19, was killed when the men's cars collided.

Child Killed

Yechiel Shabton, a Tel Aviv driver, was sentenced to 10 days in prison by the Magistrate's Court for negligently causing the death of a child of five. He was deprived of the use of his licence for three months.

A nominal fine of IL.1 was passed on Kalman Hermoni, driver of a Tel Aviv Fire Brigade vehicle, who ran into a truck on Rehov Dizengoff near Rehov Basel while answering an emergency call on January 12. In his ruling the Traffic Court Judge, Mr. I. Treyvitch, said that fire vehicles are not entitled to travel at excessive speeds, as long as there is no law permitting them to do so.

Grenade Kills Youth, Hurts Five Kin

KFAR SABA, Tuesday.—An 18-year-old Iraqi immigrant was killed by a grenade which exploded in his hand while he was using it as a hammer to drive a fence into the ground at the ma'bara here today. His four brothers and a sister, who were standing nearby, were injured, two of them seriously.

The victim was Yosef Ben Aharon Salim, whose family emigrated here some months ago. His parents, who were in the vicinity, were not hurt. The grenade was reportedly found after the ground had been ploughed around the family's tent.

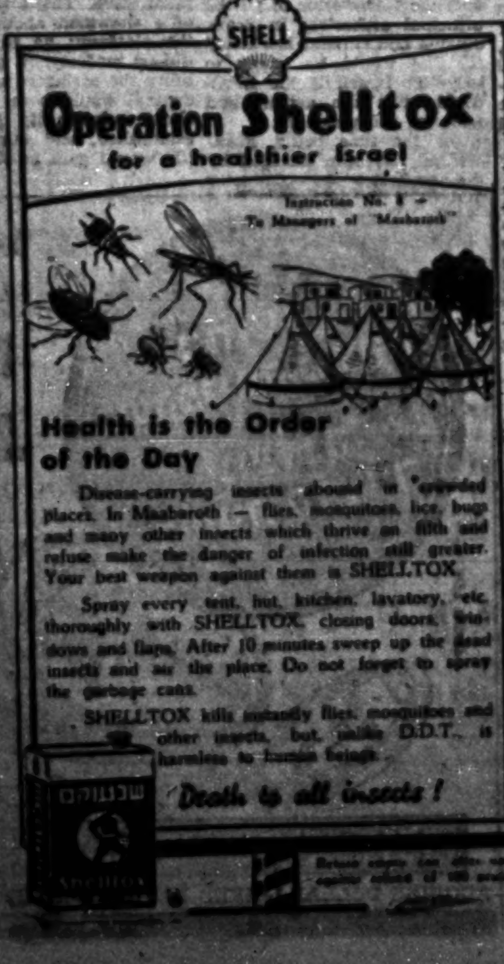
Shoe Shop Owners Found Negligent

TEL AVIV, Tuesday (ITIM). — Four owners of the Beny shoe shop at 74 Allenby Road here and a worker were found guilty today of negligence in connection with a fire which gutted the store last February.

Magistrate B. Giladi held, however, that the accused were not given proper safety instructions by the authorities. For this reason and since they suffered losses despite insurance compensation, three owners were bound over in the sum of IL.300 to be of good conduct for two years. One of the owners, who was present at the time of the fire and a worker who had apparently thrown a lighted match away, were fined IL.50 each.

Driver Indicted For Stealing Cement

TEL AVIV, Tuesday (ITIM). — Yitzhak Shlomovitz, a Tel Aviv lorry driver, is to face trial before the District Court here on charges of stealing 40 sacks of cement belonging to the Nesher cement factory which were entrusted to him for transportation. Magistrate I. Avniel conducted the preliminary inquiry.


SHELL
Operation Shelltox
for a healthier Israel
Instruction No. 1 — To Managers of "Maabaroth"
Health is the Order of the Day
Disease-carrying insects abound in crowded places. In Maabaroth — flies, mosquitoes, lice, bugs and many other insects which thrive on filth and refuse make the danger of infection still greater. Your best weapon against them is SHELLTOX.
Spray every tent, hut, kitchen, lavatory, etc. thoroughly with SHELLTOX, closing doors, windows and flaps. After 10 minutes sweep up the dead insects and air the place. Do not forget to spray the garbage cans.
SHELLTOX kills instantly flies, mosquitoes and other insects, but, unlike D.D.T., is harmless to human beings.
Death to all insects!
[illegible]

Jordan Plans Irrigation

A large-scale irrigation and development scheme in the Jordan Valley, which would provide permanent agricultural employment for 30,000 persons at a total cost of [illegible], has been submitted to the Trans-Jordan government by the British firm of Sir M. MacDonald. The survey was requested by King Abdullah about six months ago.

Hailed in the Amman press as a project of "outstanding importance for the development of Jordan which should be approved by the government," the plans would apparently require some formal understanding with Israel before it could be undertaken.

The central idea of the scheme, which would provide work for more than 6,000 workers and would take 16 years to complete, is the diversion of Yarmuk and Jordan waters for irrigation and the preservation of rain water, making available 550,000 dunams of neglected land. A by-product would be the absorption of Palestine Arab refugees in productive work and the improvement of Jordan's economy.

Independent Stages

Four stages are planned, each of them independent:

The first calls for the irrigation of 120,000 dunams along the east bank of the Jordan south of the Yarmuk [illegible] to the Wadi Zerka. This would be achieved by diverting the Yarmuk into a 70-metre-long canal.

Stage two is the use of rain water to irrigate 110,000 dunams on the west bank of the Jordan near the Dead Sea and along the Amman-Jerusalem road. Additional water would be brought to the same area by extending the projected Yarmuk canal another 26 kms.

A third phase would provide water from the Sea of Galilee to irrigate 58,000 dunams east of the Jordan down to the Dead Sea. Some 114,000 dunams of Israel land would also benefit from this scheme.

In the last stage, 200,000 dunams on the west bank of the Jordan near the Dead Sea would be irrigated by Yarmuk waters during the four winter months.

The "New York Times" points out in an Amman dispatch that the scheme is far beyond the capacity of Trans-Jordan and that U.N. relief agencies for Arab refugees have much more modest plans in mind.

JORDAN SURVEYS ETZION LAND

A proposal to put Jewish lands in Jordan under cultivation is now being studied by the Jordan authorities, "Falastin" reported from Amman yesterday morning.

The properties which are in the Etzion Bloc, and at Atarot and at Nevei Ya'acov in the Jerusalem area, are now being surveyed.

It was also announced that the former Palestine Minister of Commerce, Anwar Bey el Khatib, who had been detained following the assassination of King Abdullah, has been released by the Jordan security authorities. El Khatib is one of the leaders of the Palestine Arab Opposition.

Illegal Currency Deal Charge Levelled

TEL AVIV, Tuesday (Itim).—Mr. Eric Ferber, of 4 Rehov Yavetz, Tel Aviv, was today remanded in custody for five days by Magistrate I. Matalon, charged with transferring money to Switzerland and Italy by illegal means.

He was arrested at Lydda Airport shortly before he was due to leave by air for Europe on Sunday, when six letters were found in his possession.

U.S. Reports Atom Progress

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UP).—Considerable progress in perfection of atomic-energy driven submarines and aircraft was reported today by the Atomic Energy Commission in its 10th semi-annual report to Congress.

It was also disclosed that the world's first atomic "breeder" machine, theoretically capable of producing more atomic fuel than it consumes, while at the same time liberating useful electric energy, has been completed at a plant in Idaho and will be put into operation in two or three weeks. It will be months, however, before it can be determined whether it actually breeds new fuel. If it does, U.S. atomic resources will be automatically increased a hundredfold.

The report came close to confirming that last winter's tests in Nevada were of compact warheads for tactical weapons. The theoretical feasibility of nuclear-powered flight has definitely been established, the report added, and planes powered in this way could fly at tremendous speeds many times around the globe without refuelling.

India May Avoid U.S. Plan on Japan

NEW DELHI, Tuesday (UP). — India may sign a bilateral treaty with Japan instead of the multilateral treaty at San Francisco on September 8, diplomatic quarters here said today.

Burma, India and Indonesia may take identical attitudes, the sources said, and the visit of the Burmese Foreign Minister to India last week indicated there have been joint consultations on the draft treaty.

The Indian view is that the main objective of the Japanese settlement should be to promote peace in the Far East and, according to these sources, that is why India suggested the return of Formosa to China.

India has emphasized the desirability of leaving all avenues open for Russia and China to participate in the Japanese Peace Treaty at a later stage. Furthermore, India feels that the grant of air and naval bases in Japan to the U.S. and the creation of a U.S. mandate under U.N. trusteeship in Ryukyu and Bonin Islands would keep Russia and China out of the treaty and thus prevent an enduring solution of the whole Far Eastern problem.

India is in full sympathy with the desire to terminate the state of war with Japan and to enable her to become a sovereign state.

TEN MARAUDERS CAUGHT IN 48 HOURS

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Ten marauders were captured in various parts of the country in the past 48 hours, it was learned here today. Two of them were Syrians who were captured in a small boat in Israel territorial waters.

מולר-די חברה לטכסטיל, נהריה
Shareholders are Hereby Informed
that Allotment Letters are to be exchanged against Original Share-Certificates. Holders are kindly requested to surrender the Letters of Allotment through their Bankers to our Auditors Messrs. Kesselman & Kesselman not later than August 30 1951. The Auditors will issue the respective Share-Certificates in due course. Any change of registration desired should be clearly indicated on the Allotment Letter.
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Cables in Brief

DIED. — Howard W. [illegible], [illegible]-year-old lawyer, columnist and playwright, died in New York on Saturday after a brief illness.

P.O.W.'s. — A three-member U.N. commission, including the widow of Count Folke Bernadotte, has begun investigating the fate of prisoners of war.

REINSTATED. — Mr. John Paton Davies, Jnr., has been cleared of loyalty and security charges and returned to active duty as a member of the State Department's high-ranking policy planning staff, it was announced yesterday.

SENTENCED.—Three persons were sentenced by a Belgrade district court on Monday to terms of imprisonment ranging from two to fourteen years after being convicted of spying for Russia.

Villagers Complain Their Trees Were Uprooted

HAIFA, Tuesday. — The Acre Police were called out yesterday morning by an Arab from nearby Um-el-Faraj village, who complained that a group of men from the neighbouring Ben Ami settlement were uprooting fruit trees in his orchard, while the villagers were away voting.

Ahmed Aslan, the owner of the orchard, claimed that the men had arrived on a tractor and had torn out 89 trees. The Police intervened and arrested the secretary of the settlement, but released him immediately. The men are understood to have said that they were merely clearing the orchard, which falls into an area requisitioned by the Treasury for a new road that is to pass there.

Order Published

The requisition order was published in the Official Gazette of July 19, the Police said here tonight. The men were not accompanied by any official of the Ministry of Labour, under whose supervision the road is to be built, and thus aroused the owner's suspicion.

A Haifa solicitor has complained of the Acre police action to district headquarters here on behalf of the villager, who alleged that only one policeman turned up at the scene when they called for help, and that he left when the men from the settlement refused to give their identity.

THE NEW PERRY TWO STAR
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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Wednesday, August 1, 1951
Tammuz 28, 5711. Shawwal 28, 1370

AFTER THE ELECTION

ISRAEL's labour movement has no mean history to look back upon. Its chief pride, and the chief incentive it offers to its followers, is not that part of its plans have been achieved, although the achievement is very considerable, but its steadfast faith in the vision of an Israel restored, re-united and rendered fruitful. In its social blueprint, Mapai offers something of the purity and sense of values that made the Israel of ancient days a community that stood out boldly from its neighbours. Neither the growth of the population, the building of Jewish cities, nor, finally, the establishment of the State have in any way been made the occasion for abandoning the vision. Where every British official was once convinced that mere responsibility would soon teach any Jewish government to slam the open door that the Jewish Agency demanded, in fact Labour Zionism's programme has not been changed, nor its leaders dismayed, by the fact that this programme is now capable of swift realization. For a brief while, during the war and the establishment of the State, the entire country was united, and the war was won by a unity of purpose that might stand us in good stead now. But after the war of liberation, the leading party found itself with a little more than a third of the votes in the country.

In the year that followed came difficulties for a population that had "won its war," and genuine trials for the newcomers. These were to be expected, but then there was nothing heroic or dramatic about the new troubles of queues and rising prices, economic controls and a housing shortage. There was political satisfaction, but daily life was full of the inescapable discomforts of a strictly controlled economy. In this period of reaction after the great adventure, the General Zionist party suddenly began to flourish, with little programme of its own but the promise of change. In the 22 months between the elections to the First Knesset and to the Municipalities last year, their share of the electorate jumped from five to a little under 25 per cent: no wonder that optimists within the party prophesied that it would take the lead by the time the Second Knesset came to be elected.

It was during this period the Israel Labour Party experienced its setback. The left wing drew further towards the Eastern bloc, and declined to take part in government, and the Religious Bloc partners flounced from resignation to resignation. Despite that, the real business of the State was carried on, immigration continued, Syrian and other incursions were beaten off, and the worst of the economic crisis was weathered. The jubilant General Zionists found it more prudent not to take part in the Congress elections in June, lest the fact that they had passed their zenith should be revealed in advance of the Knesset elections. Certainly a good deal of courage and optimism was restored to the population, and this is reflected in Monday's voting returns. Not only was there no landslide towards the conservative party, the party that would hold what it has and not aim too high, but their gain is little more than the losses of the disintegrating Herut and compared to their Municipal triumph they have dropped more than a third. Mapai, which might well have felt anxious a year ago, has come out of the elections with an increase. This increase, though small, was won by a party that has carried out a gruelling austerity programme through three hard years. The result is no small credit to the voters who have remained faithful to a leadership that has never offered an easy way out, and has never sacrificed its programme to the need to catch votes. Still it is not a vote sufficiently clear to ensure a strong government for the equally difficult years ahead. Much may still hang by the last figures to come in. Little is certain except that the Mapai will be willing to spearhead only a government that is united on its policy and likely to be faithful to its undertakings. Without such agreement, no coalition seems likely, whether broad-based or narrow; whether a national government, or a coalition of several parties capable of union on basic tenets.

Among the final votes to be counted in the national elections are those from service establishments. Above, a member of the women's corps casts her ballot at a Jerusalem camp.

Photo by Hirshbain

Beginning of a Tradition

This is the third of a series of articles on the work of the first Knesset. The first two appeared on July 29 and 31.

By GERDA LUFT

FOREIGN visitors to the first Knesset were often astonished at the smooth way in which business was carried on in the House. Debates were held in a quiet atmosphere and discipline among members was fairly good. The Speaker as well as many members were often astonished to hear this sort of praise. They were less conscious of the achievements in this field than of the drawbacks.

They remembered sessions which found members of opposing parties shouting at one another angrily across the Hall and the Speaker in need of all his authority and wit to keep order and restrain members in their passionate outbursts. Looking back, however, it must be acknowledged that the first Knesset has done fairly well in developing a tradition of procedure and upholding discipline even at times of high tension.

This achievement is by no means to be taken as a matter of course. It is due first of all to the wish of all parties to make the Knesset work. In addition there is a store of tradition to be drawn upon which has been accumulated in the council chambers of the Zionist movement. It was here that many of the members acquired the ease of public speaking which made them thoroughly at home on the public platform. There they had learned, too, the main principles of parliamentary procedure, the art of debate, the importance of voting and many of the virtues and vices connected with public discussion and decision.

Congress Habits

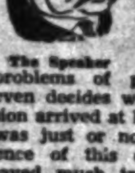
It would not be easy to decide whether the tradition of Zionist Congresses has helped or hindered the Knesset. It has doubtlessly helped much in so far as it has ingrained the habits of "government by discussion" among many of the newly elected Israel Parliamentarians. It has hindered because Zionist Congresses were created for purposes of propaganda and ideological discussion and not for legislation.

The custom of closing a debate, not only with a vote of confidence to the government, but with declarations from all parties goes back to the Congresses. It has meant a considerable loss of time for the Knesset mainly because of the many parties represented. These declarations have no practical value because they do not oblige the government to do anything.

Incidents Into Precedents

On the whole, however, the Knesset was quick to develop some sort of procedure out of almost nothing and making it work. It has been said that incidents in the Knesset tend to turn into precedents. There was a strange but good urge in Israel's first Parliament to create a tradition almost from the beginning.

The Speaker and the members were aware from the start that everything they did during the first terms would set the example for later sessions. This made for caution in decisions on procedure. It brought into being a "Vaadath Perushim," the "committee for interpretation" which convenes in order to clear up problems of procedure and even decides whether a decision arrived at by the Speaker was just or not. The existence of this committee has saved much trouble and its members have frequently succeeded in untying awkward knots.



The Speaker

Westminster Model

The English Parliament has served as model for many principles of procedure. One of these: the tabling of bills by the government and the setting up of a number of committees to deal with special problems. The acceptance of these principles did not, however, make procedure in the Knesset plain sailing.

In the field of legislation there had to be some room for the initiative of private members, and the planning of the agenda could not be left wholly in the hands of the government if the House was not only to legislate but to exercise its brief as a controller of the administration.

Experience has shown that private members who knew how to pull their weight in order to introduce bills of their own were able to do so. The Lex Maimon dealing with child marriages is an example in point. The need to bring up topics which had to be dealt with without delay was satisfied by the custom of allowing members to put topics they consider important on the agenda. This right is indispensable if the individual member or party is to be free to draw the attention of the government and public to grievances which demand immediate redress. It can, of course, also be used to hamper the smooth work of the Parliamentary machine and to upset the time-table.

Pressure of Time

This problem of time has occupied those responsible for the agenda of the Knesset throughout its term. In the beginning there was a feeling as if the House had all the time in the world. This vanished when it became apparent that the government had to pass bill after bill to carry on its ordinary work and when it was learned how much work was involved in the passing of the budget.

The pressure of the calendar was increased by the fact that sessions were confined to two and a half days a week. This encouraged an earlier tendency to transfer to committee issues which threatened to prove explosive or embarrassing. Here we have perhaps the most serious danger for genuine parliamentary government. Not only is this a way to keep the public in the dark on important issues, but dealing with controversial matters behind closed doors is easier. More than once the vote transferring a debate from the floor to a committee has been dubbed a "first class funeral."

The term was not always justified, but it cannot be denied that the tendency to use the floor for general discussions only and to reserve more complicated matters for committees is growing stronger.

Equally important is long-term planning for the agenda which should save the Knesset the sudden spurts of feverish activity. It is, however, too much to hope that in less than three years the Knesset should have already succeeded where much older and more experienced parliaments are still groping for solutions. The very fact that a fairly strong tradition of procedure has been evolved and that it has worked is a considerable achievement.

ANGLO-U.S. DUEL FOR MIDDLE EAST OIL

AVERELL HARRIMAN'S 'MIRACLE'

By ALEX BERLYNE

MR. W. Averell Harriman has forwarded from London the new British proposals for the settlement of the oil dispute, and the Persian response has been reported as favourable. No details of the proposals or of the Persian reply have been given and, indeed, no details of Mr. Harriman's secret discussions with the Persian Premier, Dr. Mossadeq, the British Ambassador, Sir Francis Shepherd, and the Persian Foreign Minister, Bagher Kazemi, have been released at all.

"Time" magazine has referred recently to Mr. Harriman's mission as "Operation Miracle" and there is little doubt that the Persian *volte face* does appear to be uncanny after their previous adamant refusal to negotiate further with the British.

The 59-year-old miracle-worker is a railroad king, a partner in a Wall Street banking house, and Mr. Truman's special adviser on foreign policy. He is reputed to ghost-write the President's speeches on foreign policy, and, if we discount the alleged schism between the White House and the State Department, the former schoolmate of Dean Acheson is the authentic voice of U.S. foreign policy. The arrival of the President's envoy temporarily upset Sir Francis Shepherd's diplomatic equilibrium, and he stated testily: "It is not usual to undertake mediatory activities without giving notice to both parties."

British Reaction

He also delivered himself of the opinion that there was "not much point" in Mr. Harriman's visit. An alarmed note from London later caused him to withdraw his remark. It is of some interest that Mr. Harriman himself was not clear about the British attitude to his mediation mission and said, rather cautiously, that he would consult with the British "if they wished" to see him.

These admittedly slight indications of British nervousness are the only clues from official sources of the conflict underlying the present crisis in Persia — rivalry between the U.S. and Britain for control of this strategic and economic cockpit, part of the race between the two powers for control in the whole of the Middle East.

In most of the area the U.S. has succeeded in loosening the British grip on the oil-rich countries one by one and has itself supplanted British control.

The earliest round, however, was lost by the U.S. In 1919 the King-Crane Commission, appointed by President Wilson, advocated that Syria, including the Lebanon and Palestine, be placed under a U.S. mandate but the League divided the area between France and Britain. It was not until 1924 that the U.S. recognized by treaty the British mandate, though with what mental reservations or verbal agreements it is difficult to ascertain. Since World War II, when France was ousted from Syria, that country has been the scene of a clandestine struggle between London and Washington. Mr. Jon Kimche has described how Colonel Husni Zaim, formerly a French "sympathiser," gained U.S. backing for his coup d'etat in March, 1949. Mr. Kimche hints that Britain was responsible for his execution three months later, when Colonel Sami Hinnawi seized power. The initiative then passed to the Americans, who were responsible for his successor's removal in December of that year.

U.S. Campaign

In the '20's the State Department vociferously demanded an "open door" in the Middle East, almost all of which was a recognized British sphere of influence, and succeeded in gaining a 23.75 per cent share for American oil interests in the British-controlled organization, which later became known as the Iraq Petroleum Company.

However, it was during World War II that the U.S. really geared up its political and economic campaign in the Middle East. "The Manchester Guardian" complained in November, 1943, about the "recent demands by oil interests and others in the U.S. for a share in British oil interests in the Middle East." The British had good cause for alarm, for the U.S. was already negotiating its master-stroke in the diplomatic battle for the Middle East. Ibn Saud had granted the Arabian American Oil Company, a cartel formed by four U.S. firms, the world's largest oil concession in 1939, and what was previously a British sphere of influence was transformed in a short time into a U.S. dominated area, despite Ibn Saud's earlier economic and political agreements with Britain, involving an annual subsidy of £1m. sterling. "Life" magazine explained blandly that the U.S. won the concessions despite "higher offers" from British and other concerns.

The blow fell in October, 1943, after a Saudi Arabian diplomatic mission had been entertained in Washington. "The New York Times" reported: "The U.S. Government will actively participate together with private capital in the biggest single development in the history of the oil industry in the Middle East. It is not clearly indicated how the properties of the British, U.S., Netherlands and French concerns in the Middle East will be shuffled to let the Petroleum Reserves Corporation proceed with its plan."

The P.R.C. was formed in July, 1943, and was led by Mr. Harold Ickes, the Petroleum Administrator, and other Cabinet members.

In a masterpiece of understatement, "The Times," of London, expressed "surprise that the Arabian oil resources would be exploited exclusively by U.S. management and capital." In a later issue it punned, rather bitterly, in a quotation from Horace: "Iccius, are you now looking enviously at Arabia's rich treasure?"

Wartime Opportunities

The struggle for oil emerged temporarily from the obscurity which its agents sought for it and for some three months a certain amount of mud-slinging could be discerned in press reports although these were greatly modified to minimise the disagreement between the "allies." Mr. Ickes' proposed pipeline from the Arabian fields to the Mediterranean found opposition in a Congress eager to get on with the war against the Germans and wary of U.S. entanglement in "undesirable involvements in the Middle East and with Britain in particular." To obviate these complaints and to pacify the British, the State Department entered into negotiations with England in March for an agreement about the development and marketing of oil resources.

The post-war years saw U.S. military and economic penetration into Greece and Turkey, again supplanting Britain. In Iran, before the present crisis, U.S. military and economic missions had been active and made certain inroads in what was once regarded as a British semi-colony.

Present Shares

The first period in the crisis has, apparently, passed. We are at present in the second stage when tempers are cooling, and the U.S. is dangling bait before the British and the Persians which, if accepted, will ensure a slice of the cake for Uncle Sam. Phase three will consolidate the present gains.

Britain's slice of the cake will be simply that she will be able to save some of her investments from the wreck. The Persians will be given a very substantial increase in profits including, some observers believe, dollars to complete the Seven-Year Plan she began in 1946. The U.S. will undoubtedly come out of the deal with the most satisfactory terms of all. She will have a firm foothold in Russia's backyard.

Readers' Letters

25 YEARS AGO

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — In connection with the drive in the United States for a half of a billion dollars for the State of Israel, it should be recalled that a quarter of a century ago, on June 27, 1926, the late Mr. David Remez, while on a visit to the United States, addressed the 22nd Convention of the Zionist Organization of America, and urged the launching by American Zionists of a national loan for the rebuilding of the National Home, in the sum of $300,000,000.

Mr. Remez proposed that the funds should be used for purchasing large tracts of land, agricultural settlements, the establishing of a huge Agricultural Bank, also a large Industrial Bank, besides a budget of twenty million dollars for cultural work, and other purposes. Mr. Remez ended with the hope that such a huge loan would appeal to American Jewry.

Mr. Avraham Hartzfeld, in turn, emphasized the importance of the new immigrants going on the land, as the disproportion of the newcomers who remain in the cities was soon to reach the percentage of the Jewish population in the European cities from where these immigrants came.

Mr. Louis Lipsky was the Chairman at this convention a quarter of a century ago.

Yours, etc.,
JULIUS HABER
Affula, July 27.

LOCAL ECONOMISTS

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — In connection with your thought-provoking article on "Local Training in Economics," in fairness mention should be made of the late Dr. B. Siew to whose pioneering spirit and devotion we owe the development of the Faculty of Economics at the Tel Aviv School of Law and Economics.

Dr. Siew wrote several text books in Hebrew and also succeeded in winning over some younger eminent men to teach economics at the school. Indeed your article is a tribute to Dr. Siew's views on the need for locally trained economists.

Yours, etc.,
A. GINOSSAR
One of his many pupils
Kiryat Borochov, July 18.

NAZARETH REACTION

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — I wish to contradict the statement by your Haifa Correspondent of July 22, that the people of Nazareth took the assassination of King Abdullah lightly, "Judged by their consumption of Arak in cafes," as your report suggested.

On the contrary, Nazareth felt distressed — as the people of Nazareth believe that political assassinations are no solution to the people's problems.

Yours, etc.
JOHN L. TANNOUS
Nazareth, July 28.

MUSICAL DIARY

THE I.P.O. "special" concert with Isaac Stern as soloist was given at the Ramat Gan Amphitheatre on Sunday. In the Mendelssohn concerto it was again evident that this artist's outspoken temperament gives his instrumental playing beauty as well as character, while his technical mastery seems to play only a subordinate role. His reading of the andante, for instance, was superb; it was poetical without being over-sweet, ingenious and movingly modest in the same time. The tonal clarity was excellent.

The conductor of the evening, Walter Goehr, again proved to be an excellent and accurate orchestra leader. However, his analytical manner had a rather dragging effect on Weber's "Oberon" overture; on the Mendelssohn violin concerto and on Bizet's occasionally charming C major symphony.

Permanent Conductor

When the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra returned from its American tour we raised the question whether the orchestra should continue to employ internationally-known guest conductors, or whether it should settle on one permanent, and possibly less famous, conductor of its own.

It seems that the orchestra suffers at present because of its constantly changing foreign conductors who, although they greatly enrich our musical life, do not give any permanent stability to the orchestra. However inspiring the work of a famous guest conductor may be, it would be healthier for the orchestra if these visitors would only conduct two or three subscription series each season, leaving the remaining nine or ten series to a permanent conductor.

Mr. Heinz Freudenthal, who is now conducting the orchestra with remarkable success, would seem to us to be an excellent choice for permanent leader of the I.P.O. Mr. Freudenthal, who is at present permanent conductor of the Norkoepping Radio Orchestra and guest conductor of all the principal orchestras in Scandinavia and Finland, has stated that he would be happy to settle in Israel, if the I.P.O. could offer him artistic and material independence.

For the time being, Freudenthal has been engaged by the orchestra as conductor for one or two subscription series next season.

Heinz Freudenthal is not only an experienced conductor but an instrumentalist. He started his career as violinist in the orchestras of Germany and Sweden. The two programmes he performed here showed an original programme policy and his conducting is outspokenly certain and communicative. There is nothing of a showman about him on the platform; he reveals the utmost modesty. In all probability the orchestra and Freudenthal would both gain if a closer relationship could be established, and our musical life would gain in stability.

Mo.

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